

COMPLETE FALL OF HUERTA FIRST REMANANT OF VILLA

Will Treat With Con-
tempt Any Overtures
for Compromise.

REBELS CONTINUE TO GAIN STRENGTH

By Time City of Mexico Is
Reached, Expect to Have
Enough Men Under Arms
Completely to Over-
whelm Federals and
Capture City.

Chihuahua, December 28.—"Nothing less than the fall of Huerta and his banishment from the country will ever be considered as a preliminary toward peace in Mexico," said General Francisco Villa to-day. "Any overtures for a compromise will be treated with contempt by the revolutionists."

General Villa was prompted to discuss the subject because of the repetition of a report from Mexico City that General Huerta might resign in favor of a member of his Cabinet. As the report also stated that General Huerta was talking of taking the field against the rebels, it was not considered in any way as a possible move.

The subject of peace, however, came up in General Villa's councils, and the rebel leader was moved to outline the rebel views in case future events brought them to consideration.

In substance the terms demanded by the rebels are:

"The elimination of General Huerta and his supporters.

"The complete surrender to the Constitutionalists' cause of politicians now opposing it.

"The restoration of the Constitution.

"The selection of a Provisional President acceptable to the Constitutionalists and provision for a popular election.

"Guarantee of a change in the land laws so that deeds to land would be more generally distributed.

"Cancellation of confiscation by the rebels of the vast Terrazas, Crede and other estates, valued at many millions of dollars.

"Nullification of all acts of the Huerta regime.

Opinions of General Villa's advisers were not General Huerta would not resign, and that the rebels must adhere to their original plan of fighting their way to Mexico City.

"Our cause has progressed to such a point that we would treat any suggestions of a compromise with contempt," said General Villa.

"We regard Huerta as a traitor, who has dragged his country down for his personal ambitions.

"Within a few months we have won all the territory from the Huerta usurper. Our forces have increased from a few hundred until now they number more than 20,000. This number grows with every city we take. By the time we reach Mexico City, we shall have enough men in arms to completely overwhelm the Federals, and we intend to fight until there is no more fighting to do."

The rebels are confident that as soon as the expedition against the Federals at Ojinaga is settled they will be in a position to advance southward without leaving Federals in their rear.

War Munitions from United States.
Mexico City, December 28.—The government claims to have learned from Zapatista prisoners that large quantities of Remington and Lee rifles and ammunition have been obtained from the United States, being landed on the Gulf Coast.

The fighting around the edge of the Federal district have been executed.

Heavy fighting is reported going on in various directions. The rebels have been engaged to-day by General Llanos along the railway between San Luis Potosi and Tampico. The railroad south of Saltillo has also been destroyed, and Monterrey is cut off from Laredo, Tampico, Saltillo and Torreon.

The rebels have also destroyed the railroad in Guanajuato, west of Irapuato. Fighting has been going on all day.

The Federals and Zapatistas have been engaged to-day by General Pablo Gonzalez. He has sent them to-night.

It is announced that the Banco Central will reduce its capital from 30,000,000 pesos to 10,000,000 pesos. Elguero and William Brockman have been appointed government supervisors of the Banco Londres y Mexico.

Federals Start for Juarez.
Presidio, Texas, December 28.—The Federal army at Ojinaga has started for Juarez, in accordance with orders from Mexico City. The rebels have been driven back from the border. The Federal force numbers some 4,500 men. Only a small garrison has been left behind at Ojinaga to guard the camp.

The orders from Mexico City are that Juarez shall be taken at any cost. It is not believed that the rebels have a very strong force at Juarez just now, the main body having been sent south to Chihuahua City, where Villa has established his headquarters, but a column of 5,000 rebels was reported to have started for Chihuahua City a few days ago.

Catron for Intervention.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, December 28.—Intervention in Mexico was advocated to-night by Senator Catron, of New Mexico, who has just returned from a personal investigation of conditions across the border. Senator Catron says that conditions in the southern republic are worse now than they were in Cuba before the war.

(Continued On Second Page.)

PUBLIC IS MORE CAREFUL

Increase in Undeliverable Mail Matter Below Normal Rate.

Washington, December 28.—The American public is exercising greater care in preparing mail matter, according to the annual report to-day of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Blakeslee. The report says the figures show that the fraction of a per cent of increase in the receipt of undeliverable domestic mail matter for the last fiscal year is below the normal rate for some years. There were more than 13,000,000 foreign and domestic letters and parcels mailed by the post office during the year, and of these 6,440,000 pieces were restored to the rightful owners. The valuable inclosures in the letters made up a small fortune. Most of this, however, was returned to the senders.

Mr. Blakeslee reported that at the beginning of the present fiscal year projects for co-operative road improvement, by which each State would get a \$10,000 appropriation for rural free delivery roads, contingent upon local supply of double that amount, were approved or are under investigation in Maine, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa and Oregon, and that in some of these States the actual work of construction was well under way.

There were altogether 42,805 rural free delivery routes in operation in the United States, and the number of carriers the same number of carriers with annual salaries aggregating \$45,377,442.

TESTIMONIALS TO GEORGE

Citizens of Junior Republic Indignant at Charges.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Ithaca, N. Y., December 28.—The citizens of the Junior Republic of Freeville have sent to William R. George, the founder, who is condemned by the State Board of Charities, the following signed testimonial:

"We have heard with the utmost indignation of the charges brought against your character. We know these charges are false, and we wish to take this opportunity of expressing our absolute confidence in you, our love for you, and our appreciation of all that you have done for us. We want the good of the Junior Republic, and we think or say, we know you best, and always believe in you, and trust you from the bottom of our hearts."

A significant feature about both testimonials is the many young women have signed them.

CLARK NOT LIKE BRYAN

Speaker Lectures, but Never While Congress Is in Session.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Boston, Mass., December 28.—The idea of your lecturing, Champ Clark was asked here to-day.

"Money," drawled Mr. Clark, "wouldn't lecture if there was no money in it. I am not lecturing. A man speaks for nothing. A man lectures for money."

"Are you ever afraid you will get the same brand of publicity Mr. Bryan got through this lecturing of yours?"

"No, sir, I am not. I never lecture while Congress is in session."

"You don't believe in doing as Bryan did?"

"Nor, sir, I do not."

"Then you believe he can live on \$12,000 a year?"

"Most of us to-day are living on \$12,000, aren't we?"

BERLIAND REACHES BERLIN

Permitted to Cross Russian Frontier Without Molestation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Berlin, December 28.—Boris Berliand, of the London bureau of the International News Service, who was arrested by the Russian police in Kiev in connection with the attempt to confiscate the papers of Mendel Beliss, which were supposed to be in the possession of Berliand, arrived here to-day, having been permitted to cross the Russian frontier without molestation.

Berliand was tried out of the strain under which he has labored since his arrest in Kiev last Monday. He decided to rest to-day at the Hotel Adlon, and will leave for London to-morrow.

On the way the President saw four aged Confederate veterans in uniforms of gray, looking toward the road, leaning heavily on their canes.

Speaks to Veterans.
"How do you do?" said Mr. Wilson, as he ordered his car to stop.

The veterans, who were standing on without recognizing the President.

Further along the road the party saw "Beauvoir," the old home of Jefferson Davis, with its tiny office nearby.

The automobiles were covered with mud and dust when they got back, for a heavy rain fell during the night, and a drizzle continued most of the morning.

At the cottage the President found many telegrams congratulating him on his fifty-seventh birthday. He took a short nap after luncheon, and started for a walk late in the afternoon. He had not gone far when a little girl waylaid him with a bouquet of flowers.

"Many happy returns of the day," she said.

The President thanked her warmly. It was a simple tribute to the single visible evidence, it seemed, that the outside world recalled the birthday of the nation's chief executive. It was a striking contrast to the celebration of a year when Mr. Wilson stood at his birthplace at Staunton, Va., amid the brilliant glamor of celebrating kings.

George Sends Congratulations.
Congratulations poured in upon President Wilson to-day in observance of his fifty-seventh birthday. From George V. of England came the following dispatch:

"I wish to offer you my sincere congratulations on the anniversary of your birthday, and trust that your health has not suffered from your arduous duties."

All the Cabinet officers, Private Secretary J. P. Tunney, Colonel E. M. House, and others contributed messages of felicitations upon the day.

The President received a long dispatch from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-night, informing him of the developments in the work of organization committee created by the new currency measure. The President expects to devote considerable time to-morrow to the work that has accumulated before him.

Will President Wilson surrender to the myrtle laurelment of Creole cooking? This is one of the main questions agitating the minds of chefs of this little French town. Many of them loudly predict that the President will never again be content with conventional American cooking after Christmas.

(Continued On Third Page.)

ATTENDS SERVICE IN QUANT CHURCH ON HIS BIRTHDAY

President Is Humble
Worshiper in Congre-
gation of 100.

GOES TO GULFPORT TO ESCAPE CROWD

Hears Remarkable Sermon on
Personal Accountability of the
Individual to His Maker,
Long One of His Own
Preachments—Party Mo-
tors to Biloxi.

Gulfport, Miss., December 28.—President Wilson sat in a quaint little Presbyterian Church here to-day, an inconspicuous, humble worshiper in a congregation of less than 100, and heard a remarkable sermon on the personal accountability of the individual to his Maker.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, that had collected at the little church at Pass Christian, eight miles away, and though the Rev. Herbert Albert Jones, D. D., was as surprised as any of his congregation at the arrival of the distinguished visitor, he varied his prepared service only slightly. Yet, by coincidence, he developed a theme that long has been one of the preachments of the President himself.

Dr. Jones preached fervently. His trembling hands frequently were raised as he walked to and fro in the pulpit.

"I selected a text," he said, "not knowing that it would be my distinguished honor to preach before the President of the United States, but I wanted to give you something helpful that would remain with you in the days to come. It was the twelfth verse in the fourteenth chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans: 'So though every one of us shall give account of himself to God.' This principle of accountability affects all of us, for God cares for the humblest man as he does for the noblest. The greatest nation on earth."

New Era Has Dawned.
"This is the last Sunday of the year. What has the year done for us? The year has been the most glorious year in American history. A new era has dawned in the world's diplomacy, that will see emblazoned around the corners of the world the words of the President: 'The teaching of a new interpretation of man's duty to man.'"

Dr. Jones did not know to-day was the President's birthday, though his sermon was devoted to reflections on the passing twelve months.

"Methuselah lived to be 969 years old," said the preacher, "but was drowned in the flood. He lived all these years, yet as I say in common parlance, he didn't know enough to come in out of the wet."

The President smiled.

The sermon was finished a choir of seven lifted their voices in song. Then followed a short prayer, concluding the service.

The entire congregation stood in solemn prayer until the President and his party passed out. At the doorway the preacher thanked them for their visit.

"It was the second great honor of my life," he said.

"And what was the first?" inquired the President.

"I preached once before President Garfield," was the reply.

The President's party motored away to Biloxi, twelve miles along the coast, before turning back to Pass Christian.

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(Continued On Third Page.)

SECRETLY AGREE NOT TO TAKE PART AT SAN FRANCISCO

Germany and England
Reported Together on
Exposition Question.

COMMON DEFENSE IN TRADE AFFAIRS

Two Foreign Nations Use Op-
portunity Further to Unite
Against United States in
Commercial Pact Dealing
With Central and South
American Republics.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, December 28.—It was learned from a high diplomatic source to-day that the United States government has ordered an inquiry in London, Paris and Berlin as to the reported existence of a secret "agreement" between Great Britain and Germany not to participate in the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Information known to have been received here is to the effect that such an agreement was made at a meeting between Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg in Belgium in 1912.

It has been learned that in getting together on the exposition question, Germany and England used the opportunity further to unite against the United States in a commercial agreement, dealing with the Central and South American republics.

Propositions Agreed On.
According to the information which the American secret agents have secured, Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg agreed at the Belgium conference on the following commercial propositions:

That Germany would insist on the extension of her colonial enterprises in South America without objections from Great Britain.

That Great Britain was losing her prestige on the American Continent, and that her business was drifting into the hands of the United States, and that Germany would insist on the extension of her colonial enterprises in South America without objections from Great Britain.

The present is the time to make common defense against the paramount of the United States in Mexico and Central and South America.

It is understood that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg agreed in principle with the British proposal to make a treaty of commerce and navigation, and that an effort will be made to reduce the naval expenditures for one year at least.

Sting Felt In England.
In addition to England's waning commercial strength on the American continent, one of the underlying reasons for the Pan-American commercial alliance with Germany is the sting that England felt through the exemption of Panama Canal tolls for American coastwise ships, which would further tend to diminish British commercial influence in America and the prohibition of the railroad-owned ships, which seriously affects the Canadian railways.

The trip of Colonel Roosevelt to South America has also stirred England's commercial interests, and the plan was made to make a treaty of commerce and navigation, and that an effort will be made to reduce the naval expenditures for one year at least.

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Deported From Copper Zone at Calumet

Charles H. Moyer, President of Western Federation of Miners

Adelaide Brance is spirited away

Under Friendly Cover of Darkness, Leaves Jail and Goes to Near-by Retreat.

ELUDES ALL NEWSPAPER MEN

Fails to Sell Mortgages and Says Positively She Will Not Go on Stage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Monticello, N. Y., December 28.—Adelaide Brance is no longer a voluntary prisoner in the Monticello jail. Under the friendly cover of darkness, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, she was spirited away by Sheriff Kinzie and his assistants, and is now somewhere in the West, probably with her brother, Brance. The agreement between brother and sister was that she leave Monticello last night or early this morning and he would meet her.

It was learned to-night that Adelaide Brance was taken to a retreat less than ten miles from here, and that she will stay there for two weeks, when she will go to Palmer, Iowa, to live her brother, William. A few hours after her secret flight, when besieged by newspaper men and the excited villagers, Sheriff Kinzie, her guardian during her retreat into the county jail, left town, taking with him his family.

Sheriff Kinzie declined until forced to by District Attorney George L. Cooke to admit that this woman soldier of fate and fortune had left the jail. "I know who took her, and she is here or not," he declared to reporters. "It is none of your affair."

Admits She Is Gone.
Mr. Cooke, amazed by the sudden and stealthy disappearance of Miss Brance, called up the sheriff in Liberty, Colo. "Yes, she is gone," acknowledged the sheriff. "She went before daybreak. A motor car called for her. I do not know who took her, and she is not with them who were there. She was at liberty to go where she chose."

Under-Sheriffs Hall and Beecher admit that before he left Monticello Sheriff Kinzie laid upon them most binding instructions to keep their mouths closed. "But David Avery knows all about it," they declared.

David Avery, bosom friend of Couch and a former sheriff, denied that he knew where or when Miss Brance had gone.

"It was agreed yesterday," Avery admitted, "that Miss Brance would leave before daybreak Sunday. It was also agreed that we keep the facts secret. She told us that she was to meet her brother Herbert at Sidney, Iowa, where her brother William lives. She said also that she would remain for a week or two, some sanatorium, where she could regain her health."

The statement was given out to the reporters last night from the sheriff's office that Miss Brance would not leave Monticello before Monday. The newspaper men believed otherwise and camped around the outside of the prison until 1 o'clock this morning with automobiles in readiness to follow. At that hour the cold became so intense that they retired.

Gives Out No Information.
Sheriff Kinzie refused to give him to or confirm the fact that his troublesome prisoner had left him; in fact, he would give the newspaper men no information. It was authentically learned, however, that Miss Brance was taken to Fallsburg station, a distance of five miles from Monticello, at 2:30 o'clock this morning by a Monticello liveryman and there secreted in the house of a friend of the sheriff until 8 o'clock this morning. Then the 8 o'clock train carried her West. A woman answering her description, heavily veiled, embarked on that train.

Miss Brance did not succeed in selling her mortgages before her departure. They were returned to her last night by her attorney, and she carried them away with her. An offer to advance her \$200 on the mortgages was refused. Miss Brance was advised to accept the offer made her by a New York theatrical manager of \$500 a week to appear in vaudeville, but said she positively would not do so.

"I loved my dead lover too dearly to make money from the notoriety his death gave me," she said. "Why, I would have followed him."

(Continued On Third Page.)

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(Continued On Third Page.)

SADDED MINERS FORM ESCORT OF FUNERAL PARTIES

Bodies of Fifty-Nine
Panic Victims Buried
at Calumet.

THOUSANDS VIEW SAD PROCESSION

Testify to Grief That Oppresses
Community Since Fearful Tra-
gedy on Christmas Eve—Re-
mains Laid in Common
Graves in Snow-En-
shrouded Cemetery.

Calumet, Mich., December 28.—The Western Federation of Miners buried its dead to-day. Fifty-nine bodies, including those of forty-four children, were carried through the streets, down a winding country highway, and laid to rest in graves in a snow-enshrouded cemetery within sight of Lake Superior. Thousands of saddened miners formed the escort of the funeral parties, and passed between thousands who, as spectators, testified to the grief that has oppressed the community since seventy-two men, women and children were killed in the Christmas Eve panic in Italian Hill.

For hours the Sabbath calm was broken by the tolling of bells and the sound of voices intoning burial chants. In half a dozen churches services were held earlier in the day, and the mourners went about the streets, passing from their homes to the churches, back to their homes, after brief respites, and again to the churches to prepare for the last sad trip to the gravesides.

Delegations of strikers began coming into Calumet early in the day. The special train of nine coaches brought hundreds of strikers from the iron mines of Negaunee and Ishpeming, and every town and mining location in the copper country sent members and friends of the union to swell the ranks of the funeral procession.

By noon the union host was assembled. Months of experience in demonstrating their numbers by parading had taught the men to form ranks quickly, and with little delay they lined up four abreast.

Not Enough Hearses.
The supply of hearses was inadequate, and there were only fourteen of these vehicles in the van. Then came three undertakers' wagons and an automobile truck, each carrying three coffins. These vehicles contained the adult victims and the older children. Beside one marched eight women, who acted as pallbearers for a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Western Federation.

It was this woman's organization which was distributing gifts of candy, shoes, caps and mittens to the children of strikers when the panic broke out.

Behind the hearses was a section of the procession which brought tears and sobbing onlookers. Thirty-nine white coffins, each containing a body, were being carried in the van. The short life of the little forms within, were carried by relays of strikers. Four men bore each coffin, and as their arms grew weary their feet slipped on the roadway, companions relieved them of their burden.

Persons drawn to Calumet solely by the curiosity of the spectator, became mourners as they gazed at the bodies of their companions. Children